Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1893-94.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 181 $\frac{V.D.}{94}$, dated Belgatchia, the 23rd April 1894.

From—Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In submitting my Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1893-94, I have the honour to point out that it has been arranged, as near as possible, on the lines laid down in Government of India Circular No. $\frac{42}{17}$, dated 28th October 1893, and includes the work done by Civil Veterinary Department, and the Bengal Veterinary Institution. Tabulated statements forming an appendix have been arranged at the end.

There have been no epidemics of cattle disease in Bengal during the year under report.

Cattle disease.

From the weekly reports published in the *Calcutta Gazette* it would appear that a cattle disease had broken out in the districts of Monghyr, Faridpur, Singhbhum, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, and Puri, but the deaths seem only to take place during that period when there is a scarcity of food. Cattle during the inundations are nearly starved, and will eat any rank stuff which they can find on the edges of the water. In their emaciated condition this usually brings on fatal diarrhœa and dysentery, and this is usually put down to cattle disease (Contagious).

Moreover, there are four different forms of contagious cattle disease, each having distinctive symptoms, and all more or less fatal. It cannot be expected that very much reliable information on this subject can be obtained and collected until there is an extension of the Civil Veterinary Department into the districts by means of qualified assistants, who would be required to send in weekly statements with special reference to cattle disease. The information which we have now is by no means reliable, nor can it be wondered at, as it is collected by persons who are untrained and quite ignorant of the diagnostic symptoms of the several diseases. It is nevertheless a guide as to the probable number of deaths in herds of cattle, and serves as an indication so as to direct special attention to any district in which the mortality is suspiciously large. A tabulated form is appended marked (A), in which all reports of deaths from cattle disease are marked by letters—F signifying few, V F very few, and S several. The list is made out weekly, so that on the one sheet there is a review of all cases of cattle disease in the year under report. From a glance at this it will be seen that cattle disease is persistent in some districts, notably Faridpur, Singhbhum, Monghyr, Palamau, and Noakhali, but not to such an extent that it could be considered an epidemic or serious outbreak.

Rinderpest was reported to have attacked the working bullocks in the experimental farm at Sibpur in February. I went at once to see the animal then said to be affected, and found it suffering from true rinderpest. One bullock had died two days before with exactly the same symptoms. Fortunately the other animals were isolated, and were able to escape infection. Medicine was sent from the Bengal Veterinary Institution for the sick animal, and also for the healthy ones, but the former died the third day after the attack. No further cases have been reported from this district.

Fortunately I had to deal with intelligent people, who segregated the sick animals, and carried out all my instructions at once, but had this been otherwise, the probability is that we should have had a serious outbreak of cattle plague.

It is in cases of this kind that intelligent veterinary assistants would be of such help to the country, by giving immediate information of the appearance of true contagious disease, and thereby afford the authorities an opportunity of trying to stamp out the affection at the commencement. In the weekly agricultural reports it is only stated "that there are a few cases of cattle disease," this might simply refer to "foot-and-mouth disease." This disease, although of a contagious nature, is not fatal unless the cases are utterly neglected; but much inconvenience is caused when the working animals are attacked, as they are rendered quite incapable of travelling. Often through the impatience of their owners, the animals are made to work, and this frequently results in the separation of the hoofs from their feet, and consequent uselessness of the animal. Should, however, the animals be laid aside and ordinary cleanliness observed, the disease seldom proves fatal or of long duration. The common epidemics among cattle which are recognised by the natives are *kori* and *goa* or *goti*. Animals are also supposed to die from *sannipatrick*, *i.e.*, cold brought on by exposure to wind and rain in bad weather. *Chherka* is a disease like diarrhœa from which cattle die. Kori is said to be like paralysis, in which the cattle lie down and cannot get up again, and die in the course of two or three days. *Goti* is the name given to rinderpest or small-pox.

Cattle reports.

With a view to gather some information with regard to the various breeds of cattle and their management, a demi-official circular was issued to all the district officers, asking them if they would kindly get answers to the following questions:—

1. Suitability of the district for cattle breeding.
2. What are the breeds of cattle or buffaloes?
3. Description of grazing.
4. If stall fed, and on what fodder.
5. General management of cattle.
6. How do the people tell the age?
7. Uses to which the cattle are put.
8. Age at which animals are put to work.
9. Quantity of milk given by cows and buffaloes.
10. What cattle fairs are held in the district?
11. Do cattle owners pay any attention to the bulls?
12. Any other remarks.

For convenience the answers to these questions will have the corresponding numbers.

Up to the present forty answers have been received, and from these it would appear that Bengal generally, and Lower Bengal in particular, is not suitable for cattle breeding, mainly on account of the insufficiency of grazing ground, in consequence of the continually increasing amount of land which is put under the plough. The districts which are said to be the most suitable for carrying on cattle breeding operations are Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Balasore, North Bhagalpur, Bogra, Backergunge, Rampore, particularly the chars of the Brahmaputra, Patna, Dinajpur, Gaya, Burdwan, Bihar, Midnapore, Dumka, Monghyr, Jalpaiguri, and Barasat. True, the cattle are wretchedly poor, but there is no reason why new blood from a good breed should not do a great deal towards improving the size of the animals in those parts of the country in which grazing grounds are available. Owing to the indifference of the owners, and the poor quality of food which the cattle receive, the breed will no doubt degenerate unless fresh bulls of a good size are continually imported and used. If this were done by the District Boards, a small charge for the service might be made, and this would help to defray the expenses of the keep, &c., of the animal.

There seems to be very few special breeds of cattle, and even these are really cross-breeds, being a mixture of the indigenous small breed of Bengal with imported stock. The Nepali bullocks, which are principally used in the Darjeeling district for cart work, are quite a distinctive breed, and are more like English cattle of the Hereford breed than Indian. Bihari cattle are most in favour for cart work, and large numbers are brought to the large fairs in Lower Bengal and sold for that purpose. They are large, heavy-boned animals, and very suitable for that class of work. The best milch-cows are imported from the North-West Provinces, and are crossed with the sire of the country. The former go by several names, the principal ones being Jumna Pari, Hansi, and Deswali. As half-breeds, they are called Purjunia and Dwasila, and the indigenous breed are known by various local names, principally Desi.

The Sitamarhi breed of Bihar are very handsome animals and shew much quality. They are generally pure white in colour, have fine skin and hair, thin tails, and remarkably good legs. Average height is about 53 inches behind the hump.

There are two, or rather three, species of buffaloes—

(*a*) *Punjabi.*—A very large animal, with short, thick, curly horns, and has been imported.

(*b*) *Arans.*—Have long, large horns, and are said to have a considerable cross of the wild buffaloes, which are to be found in Purnea, and principally along the Kosi river.

(*c*) *Bangie*—Have small horns, and are much less in size than the other two classes.

The first two are much valued, and realize high prices. The males are used for very heavy ploughing and draught work, and the females valued mainly for the large quantity, and richness of their milk.

Generally speaking, there are no pasture reserves, but the animals pick up what they can in the fields after the crops have been cut, and along the sides of roads, nullas, &c. During several months in the year this source is very precarious, as frequently the land is under water for a considerable time, and that which is of a higher level becomes parched up with the sun. In the majority of instances owners of large herds give their animals little else than what they can pick up.

Where forest reserves are available grazing is plentiful, and in such parts as Muzaffarpur, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Purnea and Chota Nagpur, small breeding farms might be organised, and the young stock sold to the various districts. If properly managed the venture should be remunerative, as there is always a demand for large bulls and good milch-cows.

4. As above stated, the ordinary cattle of the country seldom receive anything other than what they can pick up in the fields and on the roadsides. This mainly consists of coarse grass, creepers, leaves, and dhub grass from the rice-fields. The cart and plough bullocks and milch-cows are specially fed on rice and oat straw, mustard oil-cakes, husks of grain, and occasionally even receive grain.

The usual mode of preparing the food is by cutting the straw up into chaff and filling an earthenware pot with it; on to this is poured a mixture of oil-cake in water, until the chopped straw and husks are thoroughly damped. This mixture is called sanni.

During the rains, when a large portion of the land is under water, cattle receive a small ration of straw.

5. With regard to the general management of cattle in Bengal, the almost universal custom is for several villages to combine, and put a gowala in charge of a certain number of animals, and his duty consists in driving the various herds to the grazing grounds, and prevent them, as much as possible, from straying on to cultivated fields. Each proprietor bears a proportionate share of the cow-keeper's pay. All cattle are either housed, or put into an enclosure during the night to prevent them straying, and as a protection against the incursions of wild animals.

It is said that buffaloes require to be grazed at grey dawn before being milked, and I should think that more milk would be drawn from cows if this practice was extended to them.

6. Throughout the districts the cattle owners seem to be well acquainted with the proper mode of telling the age of animals, viz., by the teeth. When the temporary front incisors are shed, and give place to two permanent teeth, the animal is said to be *dodanta*. Every succeeding year two more teeth are changed, and are then described respectively as *choudanta*, *chhakar*, and *parout*, when the animal reaches the age of six years and has eight permanent incisor teeth.

In some instances the age is said to be determined by the number of knots or rings on the horns, but this must be very uncertain. Moreover, in Dumka the gowalas profess to tell even the number of calves a cow has given birth to by means of the knots in the horns, but this is obviously wrong as bullocks' horns are also corrugated in this manner.

7. The bullocks are generally used for draught work, ploughing, treading grain, and working sugarcane and oilmills. Buffaloes (male) are used in heavy ploughing and heavy draught.

Both cows and female buffaloes are used for breeding and milking, and are also frequently put into the plough when their services are urgently needed.

8. In some parts of the country, directly the animal has received its first two permanent teeth—becomes a *dodonta*—he is put to work. In other parts he is reserved until he is four years old. I should think it very much depends upon the development of the animal, and the urgency for the need of his services, but the average may be taken as between three and four years at which he is put to work.

9. The common breed of Bengal cattle are wretched milkers, and seldom give more than from a quarter to one seer a day. For this purpose cows are imported from up-country, and these, when in full milk, give as much as seven and eight seers a day. The cross-bred cows, which are a mixture of English strain of cattle crossed with the up-country animals may be found at Dinapore and Bankipore, are well known for the richness and quality of milk which they give.

10. A list of fairs will be found in the Appendix (B). Some of them are very large, at which many thousands of cattle are collected, but the majority of cattle exchange is done at the various weekly háts or markets which are held throughout the country.

11. Apparently no attention is paid to the class of bulls used for breeding purposes. Usually a well-grown young male calf is kept, and at the age of about four is turned loose among the herd. Gowalas sometimes keep bulls and bull buffaloes for their own cows, but the general arrangement is that cows are served by the first bull that comes near her, be it young or old, and frequently is served by several. Brahmini bulls, dedicated at the Sradh ceremony to the god Siva, are to be found everywhere. They roam about at perfect liberty, and are mainly responsible for the progeny

Dinajpur, Mymensingh, and Tippera are making efforts to improve their cattle, and for this purpose have sent to Burma for ten bulls and four cows, the former district having indented for no less than eight bulls and four cows. Except for the purpose of breeding pure Burmans, the cows will not be found to be satisfactory as milkers. I would only recommend the bulls as a cross for the country cows, and would advise the importation either of up-country cows, or Nellore cows from Madras for milking, as these give from five to nine seers a day. I would strongly recommend the establishment of a dairy farm where good animals could be bred and sold either to land-owners, District Boards, or jails. The undertaking would undoubtedly pay its own way, and would be the means of experimenting which were the most suitable animals to cross with the indegenous breed, and be the means of improving the cattle of the country. Until, however, the cattle-owner recognises the necessity for growing cheap crops for his cattle, such as guinea grass, it will be impossible to make very rapid strides in the improvement of cattle; because, no matter how well developed a calf might be, if it does not receive the requisite nourishment, it cannot grow up into a strong, powerful animal. No doubt this is the reason why the cattle in Lower Bengal are so wretched and small.

On 11th August 1893 I visited a portion of the district of Mymensingh, as I was told that a large proportion of cattle for the Commissariat Department came from there. I was then enabled to observe the way in which the cattle were grazed and tied up at night. They could only move about over very small areas, as the whole country was under water, except the banks of the khals and rivers. In many instances the straw which was given to them for the night's consumption had to be placed on a raised bamboo framework to prevent it going into the water. All my tour had to be done by boat, and the following places were visited:—Begumbari, Bahadurpur, Jharia, Durgapur, Nazipur, Toujipuri, Omarpur, Pali, Barwai, Oushan, Parakhanda, and Bahadurpur, and I returned to Mymensingh on 3rd September.

On 18th September I was deputed to attend a veterinary conference at Simla, held on 20th and 28th September 1893, the recommendations of which have been communicated in the Government of India Circular No. 44, dated 27th October 1893.

Travelling

The following number of miles were travelled by me during the year:—

	Miles.
By rail	5,440
By boat	560
By road	629
Total ...	6,629

Pinjrapole.

The Pinjrapole at Sodpur has been frequently visited by me, and very much improvement has taken place in its management. As now altered, all animals on first admission are put in an isolated plot of ground, where they are kept for a fortnight. If found to be free from contagious disease, they are drafted to the other side of the railway, and are allowed to mix with the main herd. All sick cases are kept aside for treatment, and the contagious wards have been ventilated by means of air pipes in the roofs All the cases, on my visits, were being well attended and the services of the Veterinary Assistant fully utilized. Plots of ground, which previously were covered with refuse dung, are now cultivated, and are producing excellent crops of guinea grass. The Committee of Management are so pleased with this new source of food-supply that they are going to plant a quantity of it at their other Institution near Raniganj.

Sonpur Fair.

The Sonpur Fair was visited by me on the 16th November 1893. On my arrival there were 2,108 horses and ponies, 89 elephants, 360 cattle.

The number on the 17th increased to 2,560 horses and ponies, 280 elephants, 56 camels, and about 4,000 head of cattle. From the latter date there was further increase of elephants making a total of 390, and a very large number of cattle which it was impossible to count; the probable number must have been over 20,000.

These animals were frequently inspected by my salutri and myself, and no cases of contagious disease was discovered. Many of the horses had a slight discharge running from their nostrils, but on examination the cases were found to be simple colds.

A few wounds were found on the cattle, but they were of a slight nature. Forty-two cases of diarrhœa occurred, and these animals were kept under observation. They were found to be only simple cases, without any accompaniment of dysentery, or any premonitory symptoms of rinderpest.

The arrangements for watering were very much improved this year, but owing to the difficulty in picketting the cattle in lines, much difficulty was experienced in moving among them.

All the cattle were in good condition and fairly strongly built, but there were only a few which at all come up to the standard requirements for Government purposes. I would recommend that District Boards and large landed proprietors be asked to obtain Mysore bulls which I think would cross well with the class of animals which were here exhibited for sale.

It would be a great help in estimating the progress or decline of these yearly gatherings of animals, if it could be arranged to have registered all the animals which were sold, in a similar manner to that which obtains in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab This, moreover, would be a protection to both sellers and buyers, and would constitute a voucher that the animals had been really purchased.

I did not think the horses were of such a good class as last year: this would probably be accounted for by the better animals being purchased upcountry for the various native cavalry regiments and police.

I would suggest that the judging of horses should take place as early as possible for the following reasons:—

(*a*) That animals purchased by remount officers are usually bought on the last days of the fair.

(*b*) That as the judging day is generally fixed towards the end of the fair, many good horses are not shown in the prize competitions, as the times for purchasing and judging clash.

(*c*) That the exhibitors are thereby deprived of probable prizes.

This arrangement would be much more convenient for the Judging Committee, and more just to the native dealers, who would then have a chance of winning a prize as well as sell their horses, and there is little doubt that this is a frequent source of discontent

There were only a few horses of sufficient power and quality suitable for the British service, but there were several really hardy looking animals of the class from which the Bengal Cavalry are taken.

The judging of the horses was held on the 24th and 15th November 1893.

CLASS I.—*Geldings.*—*Five-year old and upwards.*—They were of a fairly good stamp, but were leggy and heavy topped. The *four and three-year old classes* really contained some good useful animals, and many of them were bought by the Bengal cavalry agents. The *two-year olds and yearlings* were also very good, and would be likely to do well if taken care of.

CLASS II.—*Mares.*—*Five-year old and upwards.* They were of a very good stamp and showed much power, but the majority of them were disfigured by fat. The *four and three-year olds* were better than the geldings, and showed lots of breeding. I also consider that the animals, speaking generally, were a sounder lot than were exhibited last year.

CLASS III.—*Yearlings.*—This class only brought out five competitors, and it was considered advisable only to award one prize.

I could not ascertain the exact number or other particulars of the remounts purchased, but I do not think there were so many as last year.

The majority of the equine animals in the fair were ponies, so that they were excluded from competing against the horses. I do not know whether they were intentionally debarred, but certainly no animals of pony height came into the ring.

I would suggest, in consideration of the small number of yearlings which competed, and the large number of ponies present, as I did last year, that a class each should be made for mares with foal at foot, and for ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. Appended is a detailed statement containing the names of the prize winners, amount of prize money, and the numbers of marks obtained by each animal awarded a prize.

Kalimpong fair.

The Kalimpong fair was held on the 28th and 29th November 1893. In my last year's report I mentioned that probably Kalimpong would make a good centre for the purchase of mules for Government, and that if the dealers were convinced that Government would purchase, no doubt the mules would be forthcoming. I interested the Revd. G. H. Graham, the head of the Scotch Mission, in this matter, and he had circulars printed in the vernacular and issued freely The result of this energy has been quite satisfactory.

A new market has now been opened up, which, if properly worked, ought to supply a want much felt by the Transport Department in Bengal. The circulation of the notices proved a complete success, for where ten mules of an inferior stamp were collected in this mêla in 1892, 158 were brought this year. Of these, 100 were purchased for the transport at an average price of Rs. 143, and among them were some quite up to the standard required for artillery purposes.

As a whole they were of a good, useful, level stamp, with plenty of bone and roomy framework. The feet and legs were remarkably good, the loins broad and powerful, and the depth of girth very noticeable. The girth measurement of some of the mules made as much as 64, and one reached 66, inches. This is remarkably good for animals standing on an average 13 hands 1 inch high, more particularly in this instance, as they were all in poor but hard condition, and probably had seldom tasted the luxury of grain.

All these mules are probably bred in China, and are brought through Tibet into the Darjeeling district with merchandise, and if the purchase money is paid down to the individual owners in hard cash, and without the trouble of having to cash cheques, a ready and good supply will meet the ordinary demand for this animal.

The competition for Bhutea ponies brought out 24, some of which were of a very good stamp. The prizes were very liberal, but I would suggest that in future the smaller prizes be given to animals seven years old and upwards, and the larger amounts be awarded to younger animals. I offer this suggestion in order that owners of young animals may be induced to bring and exhibit them, because young animals are so seldom seen.

The Nepali and Siri cattle were very poorly represented, probably due to the cattle disease (rinderpest) having been so disastrous last year, that the owners were afraid to bring their animals. However, at the next mêla it is hoped that many more cattle will be present.

Bengal Veterinary Institution.

The erection of the buildings of the Bengal Veterinary Institution was commenced on the 20th April 1893, but owing to certain delays, caused principally by the excessive rainy season, it was not completed until the 1st December 1893. The buildings were still, however, so damp that they could not be occupied, and it was not until the 10th January 1894 that the hospital was opened for the admission of patients.

There is now comfortable accommodation for 40 horses and 60 cattle patients, and sufficient space to picket out several others, should there be urgent application for admission of animals. Since the 10th January 1894 50 horses and mules, 53 bullocks, and 3 dogs have been treated in the Institution for various ailments. A detailed list in tabulated form will

be found as an Appendix C—1, 2, 3. All these animals except 9 horses, 36 cattle and 3 dogs were retained in the hospital as in-patients. The daily average of patients treated was 16.

Considering the excellent accommodation for sick animals, and the great care bestowed on them, it is very disappointing that there are not more applications for veterinary relief. The large majority of the animals have been sent by the Transport Department for treatment, the food and attendance having been supplied from the transport depôt at Dum-Dum.

As will be seen by the Appendix (C) three animals were sent for treatment from the Royal Artillery from Barrackpore, and seven from the Tramway Company at Cossipore. As it is essential, in order to give practical instruction, to have as many patients to inspect and examine as possible, it has been considered advisable to obtain practice from any and every source available, so that the students might have experience; and I am pleased to be able to state that the Tramway Company have kindly consented to send any interesting cases to this hospital for treatment on the understanding that, as they supply the feed and attendants, there should be no charge, as is the case with Government animals from the Transport Department. This, I think, is a good arrangement, as I hope we shall then have a considerable number of cases to show the students which we might not otherwise be able to obtain.

So far the natives have been extremely backward in bringing their animals for treatment, and although we have offered to treat their bullocks and feed them while in hospital free of cost, the owners have preferred to take the patients home, and bring them daily for treatment, instead of leaving them in the institution. In one case this was curiously illustrated. The animal was brought for treatment, and found on examination to be extremely ill. Every inducement was offered to the man to leave the animal at the hospital, but without avail. The poor beast was given an anodyne to relieve its distress, and then dragged away by its owner. It fell down about 150 yards away from the hospital and died.

It will probably be some time before the institution becomes properly known to the classes which it is intended to benefit, and in the meantime practice for the students must be obtained from every available source.

The institution is now well equipped with surgical instruments, drugs and appliances, and there is little doubt that when it becomes more widely known, all the stalls will be occupied by patients.

Since the buildings have been completed, several further improvements have been made, the most important of which has been filling in of the tank near the *post-mortem* room. This was very insanitary, and a serious source of danger to the students and servants. It has been proposed that this new plot of ground will be utilized as a garden for growing lucerne, guinea grass, and botanical plants.

Admission of students.

After the publications of the rules and regulations in the Gazette of 3rd January 1894, applications were daily received, until the total number reached 210. As it was only proposed to have 60 students during the first year, this large number had to be weeded out. All applicants were communicated with in writing, asking them to appear on 26th January last. Each individual was examined, and of the total, 66 young men were selected and their names presented to the Board of Management, as candidates who were most suitable as veterinary students. The majority of the applicants were not sufficiently good in the colloquial knowledge of English to enable them to follow the lecturers. On the 23rd February the selected candidates were requested to attend the Institution, but only 30 have apparently any intention of joining the school. It is not understood why all those who were selected have failed to attend the Institution, except that it is possible many of them were disappointed in not receiving a scholarship, nor were they assured of an appointment after passing the full course. But this was specially pointed out to them, that future appointments could not be promised nor could it be stated what prospects there would be for graduates.

As the session commenced so late, it has been thought advisable to consider this only as a preliminary course, as the session proper really opens on the 23rd June. The names of students who have entered the Bengal Veterinary Institution are attached—*vide* Appendix (D). By the list it will be seen that the majority of them are Hindus.

One, a Muhammadan named Ghyasudin Ahmad, was awarded a scholarship of Rs. 7 by the District Board of Mymensingh, but has not yet attended any of the classes. The attendance of the students has been fairly regular, and they have shown themselves very attentive and eager to try and master the subjects, which must, at first, be extremely difficult for them to understand. By the time-table attached (Appendix E) it will be seen that the whole of the student's time is fully occupied from 8-30 A.M. until 2-30 P.M.

Scholarships.

Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 5 a month each have been offered by Government, which are to be held until the 1st November 1894. It was very difficult to decide to whom these should be given, as it was laid down, as one of the conditions, that the first stipends should be allotted according to the superior educational acquirements. Five of the stipends were awarded to those who had passed the Entrance Examination, but only two of the five have joined the Institution. As there were no means of testing the remaining students except by an examination, it was thought desirable to select 13 who, according to the weekly examinations held in the subjects taught in the Institution, were most advanced. The list of students for proposed scholarships will be found attached (*vide* Appendix F).

Scholarships have also been awarded by the District Boards of Mymensingh and Patna, and the Burdwan Raj has also offered to provide two of Rs. 10 a month each, but so far no one has been sent for instruction.

The Sheo Bux Bogla Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by Dr. Kenneth McLeod, has not yet been awarded, but Babu Surendro Nath Bose has been recommended for it, on the ground that he has proved to be the most intelligent and hard-working student in the Institution.

In 1887, when the subject of a veterinary school was considered, several large land-owners promised to establish scholarships, and provide work for the successful students afterwards. To these gentlemen a letter was sent, asking if they were still desirous of founding scholarships, or sending candidates for instruction to the Bengal Veterinary Institution. So far, the only satisfactory reply has been from the Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estates, who has promised, as above stated, to send two candidates, and to give them each a stipend of Rs. 10 a month.

Lectures.

At first there was considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of competent veterinary lecturers. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College was applied to, but he wrote back saying that no graduate of his college, whom he could recommend, was willing to come for the salary, viz., Rs. 80 a month. However, I have been able to secure the services of Mr. Shroff, a Parsee graduate of that school, and, so far, the students have made fair progress in the subject of physiology in which he lectures.

Babu Hara Dhan Dutt, a graduate of the Calcutta Medical School, lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and has likewise taught the students in a satisfactory manner.

Both of these lecturers have been appointed on probation for a period of six months, and if they continue their work in the same satisfactory manner, I trust their appointments may be made permanent. Attached to this report in the Appendices (G. H. I. K.) will be found a syllabus of the lectures on anatomy, materia medica, and therapeutics, physiology, and the exterior of the horse, by which it will be seen that the students are receiving a thorough grounding in the elementary portion of these subjects.

At the end of every week a *viva voce* examination is held in each subject, and any point that the students seem not to have thoroughly grasped is again minutely explained to them.

All students are taken round the cases in the hospital, and a certain number are appointed as clinical clerks, whose duty it is to personally dress all wounds, and to attend to certain cases allotted them under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent and Hospital Assistant.

I am very pleased to report that I have no difficulty with the students in their attendance, help at operations and *post-mortem* examinations. This is a matter of very great importance, as there might have been some difficulty in at first inducing them to help at certain details in surgery which might have been unpleasant to them. So far the students have worked intelligently and willingly, and will in all probability turn out to be useful veterinary assistants.

Hospital.

The hospital has not filled with patients as well as was first anticipated, and considering that there is accommodation for 100 patients, and unequalled facilities for the treatment of sick animals, it is somewhat disappointing to find that owners of cattle and ponies do not take advantage of this institution; still, as a commencement, a total of 106 admissions (*vide* Appendix C) may be considered to be fairly satisfactory. This number would give a daily average of about 16 animals, among which were many interesting cases. A detailed list from the commencement—10th January to 31st March—is appended (as parts of Appendix C) It will be noticed that a considerable number of these animals belonged to the Transport Department of the army, and were all affected with disease of a severe character The mules were all affected with *lymphangitis*, a disease which in many respects resembles *farcy*. These animals have been placed in the isolation wards, and the disease is undergoing a thorough investigation, the results of which will be embodied in a report. So far the disease has proved to be not infectious, and should this be ultimately proved beyond all doubts, it will cause a saving of thousands a year to Government and the country; as, heretofore, the disease has been considered as allied to glanders.

With regard to the deficiency of practice there are several factors which help to keep away persons from bringing their animals, the most important of which, I believe, are:—

(*a*) the charges are too high,
(*b*) the owners are distrustful of leaving their animals in the hospital.

With regard to the charges, especially that in class I of Re. 1-8 a day, I have had several complaints, particularly when the animals have been in hospital for some time, that the total sum has been excessive. With regard to this matter I have consulted the charges made in the Bombay Veterinary College, and find that they also have had to reduce their original fees.

The following is an extract from their scale of fees for patients as now charged in the Bombay Veterinary College:—

"For horses and bullocks belonging to the public conveyances plying for hire in the city of Bombay the charges are—

Annas 6 per day for a horse.

Annas 3 per day for a bullock for food only. Attendance, treatment, medicine, and stabling are supplied free.

For paying patients, *i.e.*, for animals belonging to private individuals, the charges are—

Annas twelve per day for a horse.

Annas eight per day for a bullock.

Annas three per day for a dog for food only.

Attendance is to be supplied by the owner and moderate charges made for medicines consumed in each case.

The charges in this Institution are:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
I.—Horses and ponies belonging to well-to-do owners ..	1	8	0	each.
II.—Horses belonging to hackney carriage owners ...	0	12	0	„
Ponies ditto ditto	0	8	0	„
III.—Cattle belonging to well-to-do owners	0	8	0	„
IV.—Cattle belonging to cartmen, gowalas, or drivers of pack bullocks	0	4	0	„
V.—Cattle belonging to persons who are unable, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to pay fees ...	Free			

I think that the rates recommended in my letter to the Committee of Management, dated 19th March 1894, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Horses and ponies belonging to well to-do owners ...	1	0	0
II.—Horses belonging to hackney carriage owners ...	0	8	0
Ponies ditto ditto	0	6	0
III.—Cattle belonging to well-to-do owners	0	6	0
IV.—Cattle belonging to cartmen, goalas, or drivers of pack bullocks	0	3	0

would make them somewhat similar to those pertaining in the Bombay Veterinary College, and would not deter owners from sending their animals for treatment. In the Lahore Veterinary School the system is that the owners feed their own animals while in hospital, and a fee for medicine is charged according to the position of the owner and the duration of the case.

With regard to factor (*b*) this will, I hope, only be a matter of time, and when the people recognise that we take every care of their animals, and really do them good, they will no doubt become more trustful.

As a matter of inducement I have taken all cattle belonging to cartmen into the hospital free of cost, so that the name and work of the Institution might be freely circulated, and thus cause others to bring the animals.

The sum of fees earned by the hospital up to 31st March was Rs. 343-12, which more than covered the expenses of feeding, viz., Rs. 147-7-6 of all the animals admitted.

Considering the short time the school has been opened, a large number of operations have been successfully performed in the operation theatre, a list of which is appended (L), and in casting the animals the students are invariably employed. This will give them considerable practice in handling and securing animals.

All operations are performed under the influence of anesthetics, and therefore no animal is put to needless pain.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in establishing a shoeing forge, as the workmen demand much higher pay than we had anticipated. I am, however, in negociation with some up-country men, and should they accept the terms offered, we shall then be in a position to shoe horses, and make our own shoes in the forge, which has recently been fitted up for the purpose.

In connection with the forge I would suggest the advisability of having a "crush" erected, in order that all bad tempered and restive animals might be fixed in it while being handled. This precaution will probably prevent many serious accidents, and be also a very great and safe help to those who are handling the animal. The cost would not be more than Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and could be met out of the contingent allowance for the year.

The hospital establishment consists of—

1 Hospital Assistant,	3 Malis,
1 Compounder,	1 Durwan,
1 Shoeing smith,	2 Syces,
1 Bearer,	3 Sweepers,
2 Bhistees,	

which is rather less than the sanctioned number, but it was only considered necessary to entertain the numbers which were absolutely required. As the number of patients increases the extra establishment will be taken on.

As the actual work of the hospital and school commenced very late in the financial year, a considerable saving in the budget allotment from the non-entertainment of the establishment was effected. From this saving instruments, furniture, drugs, a plot of land, &c., were purchased, a tabulated statement of which will be seen in Appendix M.

With regard to the deficiency of patients admitted into the institution hospital, I would suggest that all animals, whose owners have been convicted of cruelty to them by working

them in an unfit state, should be sent to the Bengal Veterinary Institution for treatment. The idea of the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is, I take it, to extend a kind and helping hand to animals, and not to mulct owners by fines. Why not, if the animal requires medical or surgical aid, insist upon the owner leaving it at the institution until it is fit for work again, the owner defraying the expenses of its keep. This I believe is the plan on which the Bombay section of the Society works

This would indeed be a boon to many poor animals who very seldon benefit by the prosecution of the owners, and would afford considerable practice to the students in the institution.

In conclusion I would beg to state that Mr. Edmund Burke has rendered me very considerable help in the organization of the Bengal Veterinary Institution, and that in him the students have a very able and patient lecturer in anatomy.

W. D. GUNN, VETERINARY CAPTAIN,

Supdt., Civil Veterinary Dept., Bengal.

APPEN

Statement showing the occurrence of cattle disease in the districts of Bengal as

Districts.	Dates of																									
	April.				May.					June.					July.				August.					September.			
	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	3rd.	10th.	17th.	24th.	31st.	7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	2nd.	9th.	16th.	23rd.	30th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hooghly ...	F.	F.	N.	S.	F.	...	F.	V.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	F.	F.	...	...	...	...	F.	F.	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	F.	F.	F.	...	...	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	...
Noakhali ...	F.	...	F.	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.	S.	S.	...	S.	F.	...	F.	F.	S.	S.	...
Mymensingh ...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	F.	...	...	S.	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	S.	S.	F.	F.	F.	...	F.	...	...	...	F.	F.	F.	...	S.	F.	...	...	...	F.	V.F.	F.	V.F.	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	S.	F.	...	...	...	...	F.	...	F.	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	F.	F.	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Shahabad ...	...	S.	S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	...	...	F.	F.	S.	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	V.F.	V.F.	V.F.	V.F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Singhbhum ...	...	...	F.	...	F.	...	F.	F.	F.	F	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	F.	...	F.
Birbhum ...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	S.	V.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	V.F.	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.
Santhal Parganas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—F.—
" S.—
" V.F.—

DIX A.

published in the Calcutta Gazette *from* 1*st April* 1893 *to* 31*st March* 1894.

GAZETTE.

October.				November.					December.				January.					February.					March.			
4th.	11th.	18th.	25th.	1st.	8th.	15th.	22nd.	29th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	3rd.	10th.	17th.	24th.	31st.	7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.		7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
...	..	...	..	●	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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S.	F.	S.	S.	S.	S.	F.	F.	F.	..	...	...	...	F.	...	F.	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	F.	...	...	F.
	S.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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F.	F.	F.	F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	F.
F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	...	...	F.	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.	...	...	S.	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	.
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	...
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F.	F.	...	...	F.	F.	...	...	V.F.	V.F.	...	V.F.	...	...	V F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F.	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
F.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	S.	S.	S.	...	...	S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	V.F	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F.	F.	...	F.	...	F	F.	F.	F.

Few.
Several.
Very few.

APPENDIX B.

List of Fairs.

Serial No.	Districts.	Fairs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Dinajpur ...	(1) Nekmard, (2) Alwa Khuna, (3) Dhundhuni, (4) Bechorgory.	
2	Purnea ...	(1) Jollakhan, (2) Khugra.	
3	Midnapore ...	(1) Dhungadi, (2) Dushgram.	
4	Dumka ...	Hyla.	
5	Champaran ...	Bethia.	
6	Darjeeling ...	(1) Teesta, (2) Kalempong, (3) Singla	
7	Birbhum ...	(1) Mabirnul bazar and Krishnanagar.	
8	Burdwan ...	Pechundi.	
9	Gaya... ...	(1) Beswa mêla, (2) Punia, (3) Rafiganj.	
10	Rangpur ...	(1) Darwani, (2) Panga, (3) Barubhita, (4) Nilphamari, (5) Gaibanda, (6) Basudebpur, (7) Kondin, (8) Shahebganj, (9) Lalbagh.	
11	Bogra ...	(1) Mohasthun, (2) Gopinathpur, (3) Dupchanchia, (4) Pakour, (5) Chundanbaisha.	
12	Shahabad ...	Barhumpur.	
13	Palamau ...	(1) Balunath, (2) Hirbanj, (3) Chakla, (4) Bare Rampur, (5) Kurid, (6) Raksi, (7) Daltonganj.	
14	Saran ...	(1) Sonepore.	
15	Muzaffarpur ...	(1) Sitamarhi, (2) Ramnonine, (3) Bhairoasthan.	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of animals treated in the Bengal Veterinary Hospital from 10th January to 31st March 1894.

Description.	In-patients—							Out-patients—							Grand total.	Remarks.
	Admitted.		Discharged.		Remaining under treatment.		Total.	Brought for treatment.		Discharged.		Remaining under treatment.		Total.		
	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.		Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Horse ...	14*	27†	...	19	14	8	41	...	9	...	9	.	..	9	50	
Cattle ..	5	12	2	12	3	...	17	...	36	...	34	...	2	36	53	
Dog ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	3	...	3	..	...	3	3	
Total ...	19	39	2	31	17	8	58	...	48	...	46	...	2	48	106	

* Battery horses 3.
Transport mules 11.
† Tramway horses 7.

APPENDIX C1.

Statement showing the number of horse patients belonging to Government and private individuals treated in the Bengal Veterinary Institution of various diseases and injuries from 10th January to 31st March 1894.

Diseases.	In-patients—												Out-patients—												Grand total.	Remarks.
	Admitted.		Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Remaining.		Total.		Brought for treatment.		Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Remaining.		Total.			
	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Abscess	.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	
Oedema	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Bursati	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	
Catarrath	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Congestion of liver.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Colic	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Coronitis	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Cystic tumour	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Exosto-is metacarpal.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Exostosis phalangeal.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Filaria oculi	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	
Febricula	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Hemorrhagic nodules.	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Laminitis	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Lymphangitis	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	13	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Canker	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Paraplegia	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Sprains	...	3	..	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Sand crack	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Synovitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wound	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	15	26	..	10	...	9	...	...	15	7	14	27	...	9	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	50	

APPENDIX C2.

Statement showing the number of cattle patients belonging to Government and private individuals treated in the Bengal Veterinary Institution from 10th January to 31st March 1894.

Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2		
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Ankylosis	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Contusion	...	2	.	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	8	
Fever, simple	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Fracture	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Irregular teeth (molars).	1	...	1	..	...	...	..		...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Influenza	2	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	7	
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	
Pneumonia	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	
Periostitis	...	...	...		...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Ringworm	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	4	5	
Sprain	...	2	...	.	...	2	...		...	...	2	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tumour	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Wound	...	1	.	1	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Yoke gall	...	1	.	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12	
Total	5	12	1	4	.	5	1	3	3	...	5	12	3	33	3	27	.	2	...	1	...	3	3	33	63	

Note—"G" Government.
"P" Private.

APPENDIX C3.

Statement, showing the number of dogs treated as out-patients in the Bengal Veterinary Institution from the 10th January to 31st March 1894.

Disease.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mange (follicular)	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Wound ...	2	2	...	...		2	
Total ...	3	2	...	...	1	3	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of students enrolled in the Bengal Veterinary Institution and the number of lectures attended by each up to the 31st March 1894.

Serial No.	Name.	Caste.	Residence	Number of lectures attended by each.					Remarks.
				Anatomy.	Physiology.	Exterior of the horse.	Materia medica.	Handling animals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	R. L. Bhattacharya	Hindu ...	Calcutta ...	23	13	6	23	23	
2	S. C. Pal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	23	23	
3	P. K. Bose ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	23	23	
4	S. N. Bose ..	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	23	23	
5	I. N. Dutt ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	23	23	
6	H D. Banerjee ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	23	23	
7	B. B. Dutt ..	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	20	23	
8	U. N. Mitra ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	23	13	6	21	23	
9	I. M Mukherji ..	Do. ...	Burdwan ...	23	13	6	23	23	
10	S. C. Sanyal .	Do. ...	Bhagalpur ...	22	12	5	22	22	
11	S. N. Mitra ..	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	21	12	6	21	21	
12	H. A. Stuart ...	Christian ...	Ditto ...	21	11	3	19	20	
13	B. B. Chandra ...	Hindu ...	Hooghly ...	20	13	5	19	20	
14	H. P. Dass ..	Do. ...	Khulna ...	19	11	5	19	19	
15	B. K. Banerjee ...	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	19	10	5	18	19	
16	K. N. Dutt ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	18	11	5	18	18	
17	N. L. Gupta ..	Do. ...	Ditto ...	18	10	5	17	18	
18	M. Mittra ..	Do. ...	Ditto ...	18	9	4	18	18	
19	T. D. Mitra ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	18	11	5	19	18	
20	Hira Lal ...	Do. ...	Bankipore ...	18	12	5	19	18	
21	B. B. Neogi ...	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	17	9	4	17	17	
22	S. C. Mookerjee ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	17	8	4	17	17	
23	M. L. Mitter ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	16	10	5	17	16	
24	H. K. Bose ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	16	8	5	16	16	
25	S. Rudra ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	14	8	3	14	14	
26	S. N. Dey ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	13	8	5	12	13	
27	C. B. Mukerjee ...	Do. ..	Khulna ...	12	6	4	12	12	
28	K L. Chatterjee ...	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	8	6	1	11	8	
29	K. P. Mullick ..	Do ...	Ditto ...	8	5	2	8	8	
30	Z. A. Zahin ...	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	8	5	4	9	8	
31	S. P. Singh ..	Hindu ...	Bankipore ...	6	5	2	7	6	
32	N. N. Sur ...	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	4	1	1	3	4	
33	A. D. Biswas ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3	1	1	3	3	
34	R. C. Sircar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2	1	1	2	2	
35	B. B. Dey ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1	1	1	..	1	

APPENDIX E.

Time-table.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8 A.M. ...	Hospital practice	H. P. ...	H. P. ...	H. P. ...	H. P. ...	H. P. ...	
9 „ ...	Anatomy ...	Anatomy ...	Anatomy ...	Anatomy ...	Anatomy ...	Examination	
10 „ ...	Compounding ...	Compounding	Farriery ...	Compounding	Compounding	Farriery ...	
11 „ ...	Materia medica	Materia Medica	Botany ...	Materia medica	Materia medica	Examination	
12 noon ...		Operations and practical handling of animals.					
2-30 P.M. ...	Physiology ...	Exterior of the horse.	Physiology ...	Exterior of the horse.	Physiology ...	*	* Half holiday.

APPENDIX F.

List showing the names, residence, and qualifications of the students recommended for stipends.

Serial No.	Names.	Residence (district).	Qualifications.
1	2	3	4
1	Ram Lal Bhattacharjee	Calcutta ...	Passed the Entrance Examination.
2	Bankim Behari Chundra	Hooghly ...	Ditto ditto.
3	Satish Chunder Sanyal	Bhagalpur	Ditto ditto.
4	Krishna Nath Dutt	Calcutta ...	Read up to the Entrance Examination.
5	Sarat Chunder Pal	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
6	Protul Krishna Bose	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Jotindro Nath Dutt	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
8	Nondo Lal Gupta	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Satyandro Nath Mitra	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
10	Herbert A. Stuart	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Hurry Das Banerjee	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Benode Behari Dutt	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
13	Upendra Nath Mittra	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
14	Jotindro Mohun Mookerjee	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Bemul Krishna Banerjee	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
16	Surendro Nath Bose	Do. ...	Recommended for the Sheo Bux Bogla Scholarship.

APPENDIX G.

Syllabus of anatomy taught up to the 31st March 1894.

Introduction.

(1) Anatomy.
(2) Zootomy.
(3) Phytotomy.
(4) Special anatomy.
(5) Comparative anatomy.
(6) Histology.
(7) Developmental or embryological anatomy.
(8) Morphological anatomy.
(9) Systematic or descriptive anatomy.
(10) Surgical or topographical anatomy.
(11) Practical anatomy.
(12) Morbid or pathological anatomy.
(13) Veterinary anatomy.

Osteology.

(14) Bones—definition, composition, and uses.
(15) Classes of bone—long, flat, and irregular.

(16) Structure of bone—compact tissue, cancellated tissue, concentric lamellæ, interstial lamellæ, peripheral lamellæ, Haversian system, lacunæ, canaliculi, cancelli, diploë, medullary canal, etc.

(17) The skeleton—Artificial and natural.

(18) Divisions of skeleton—Axial and appendicular skeleton.

(19) Divisions of axial skeleton—skull and trunk or vertebral column.

(22) Subdivisions of axial skeleton—cranium and face; cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral and caudal regions.

(21) Divisions of appendicular skeleton—Pectoral arch and limbs, and pelvic arch and limbs.

(22) Number of bones in skeleton of horse—

256 Pieces with teeth and auditory ossicles.
216 „ without the teeth.
212 Bones with "Hyoid" as single bone.
204 Whole bones excluding the auditory ossicles.

(23) Number of bones in the various regions of the skeleton of the horse—

"Skull" (39 bones, teeth excluded).
- Cranium = 18 with auditory ossicles (4 single and 7 pairs).
- Face = 21 without and 61 with teeth (3 single and 9 pairs.)

Vertebral column or trunk (87 bones).
- Cervical region = 7
- Dorsal „ = 55 (D. vertebræ 18; Ribs 36; Sternum 1)
- Lumbar „ = 6
- Sacral „ = 1
- Caudal „ = 18

Pectoral limbs = 42 bones (21 in each).

Pelvic arch and limbs = 44 bones (6 in pelvis and 19 in each limb).

(The horse's skeleton, as here considered, consists of 212 bones).

(24) Cranial bones—Occipital, wormian, sphenoid, and ethmoid, single; and parietal, frontal, temporal, malleus, incus, stapes and os orbiculare, pairs.

(25) Facial bones—Vomer, Hyoid and inferior maxilla, single; and nasal, lachrymal, malar, superior maxilla, premaxilla, palatine, pterygoid, superior turbinal and inferior turbinal, pairs.

(26) Cranial cavity—General considerations of.

(27) Facial sinuses—Frontal, superior maxillary, inferior maxillary, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal.

(28) Nasal fossæ—General considerations.

(29) Foramina of the head—Foramen magnum, condyloid foramen, foramen lacerum basis cranii, parieto-temporal canal, internal auditory meatus, external auditory meatus, aqueduct of fallopius, aqueduct of cochlea, aqueduct of vestibule, stylo-mastoid foramen, styloid foramen, eustachean opening, pterygoid foramen, vidian canal, orbital hiatus, or group consisting of eight foramina, viz., 1st optic foramen, 2nd internal orbital foramen, 3rd foramen lacerum orbitale, 4th foramen rotundum, 5th pathetic foramen, 6th temporal foramen, 7th pterygoid foramen, and 8th vidian canal. Supra orbital foraman, olfactory foramen, maxillary hiatus consisting of three foramina, viz., 1st superior palatine, 2nd sphenopalatine, and 3rd superior maxillary. Lachrymal fossa and canal, inferior palatine foramen, palatine canal, inferior orbital foramen, superior dental canal, incisor foramen, incisor cleft, inferior maxillary foramen, mental foramen, and inferior dental canal.

E. BURKE,

Asst. Supdt., Bengal Veterinary Institution.

APXENDIX H.

Syllabus of Materia medica taught in the preliminary class of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Institution ending 31st March 1894.

1. Materia medica defined. Sources of drugs.
2. Mineral medicines, vegetable medicines, and animal medicines explained and exhibited.
3. Division of materia medica into pharmacology, therapeutics, and pharmacy explained
4. Action of medicines—
   - (*a*) Local.
   - (*b*) General action defined.
   - (*c*) Physiological action, therapeutical action, and toxic action of medicines.
   - (*d*) How the general action of the medicines obtained, process of absorption of medicines explained, and how medicines enter into the circulation.
   - (*e*) Endosmosis and exosmosis.
   - (*f*) Especial affinity of the different drugs into different organs.
   - (*g*) How the action of medicines is modified, and under what circumstances.

(*h*) How the medicines are passed out from the system.
(*i*) The action of medicines upon the influence of climate and temperature, as well as upon the development of different organs of different species of domesticated animals.
(*j*) Habit, idiosyncrasies, and surroundings of the patients modify the action of medicines.

5. Weights and measures, their uses and symbols.
6. Reading and writing prescriptions.
7. General guidance and table of doses of medicines for different domesticated animals.
8. Different modes of administration of medicines to the domesticated animals—
   (*a*) Balls, their preparation and administration.
   (*b*) Drenches, draughts, or drinks, their preparation and administration.
   (*c*) Injections, enemeta.
   (*d*) Hypodermic injection.
   (*e*) Endermic method of administration of medicines.
   (*f*) Inhalation.
   (*g*) Intravenous, intratrachial administration of medicines.
   (*h*) Administration of medicines through skin by absorption.
9. Definitions and names of actions of each class of medicines—
   (1) Adhesives, (2) Alteratives, (3) Anæsthetics, (4) Anodynes, (5) Antacids. (6) Antemetics, (7) Anthelmintics, (8) Antidotes, (9) Antilithics, (10) Antiparasitics, (11) Antiperiodics, (12) Antipelogostics, (13) Antiseptics, (14) Antispasmodics, (15) Aperients, (16) Aromatics, Cordials, Carminatives, (17) Arterial Sedatives, (18) Astringent, (19) Aphrodisiacs. (20) Anaphrodisiacs, (21) Cathartics. Purgatives, (22) Caustics, Corrosives, Escharotics, (23) Chalybeetes, Hœmatinics, (24) Cholagogues, (25) Counterirritants, Irritants, (26) Demulcents, Emollients, (27) Deobstruents, (28) Deodorizers, (29) Derivatives, Revulsives, Epispatics, Vesicants, Rubifacients Pustulanto, (30) Desiccants, (31) Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, (32) Disinfectants, (33) Discutients, Resolvents, (34) Diuretics, (35) Drastics, (35) Ecbolics, Parturiants, (37) Emetics, (38) Stimulants, Excitants, (39) Febrifuges, (40) Hæmostatics, Styptics, (41) Hydrogogues, (42) Hypnotics, Soporifics, Narcotics, (43) Lanatives, (44) Lactagogues, Galectagogues, (45) Nutritives, (46) Refrigerents, (47) Sedatives, (48) Sialagogues, (49) Tonics, (50) Vermifuge, (51) Vermicides, (52) Lectifuge, (53) Expectorants, (54) Emmenagogues.
10. Description of medicines with their actions, uses, doses, &c., &c.
11. Accacia, Gucossi, Gum, Accacia, Mucilage of Accacia.
12. Acetum, Vinegar.
13. Acidum Aceticum, Acetic acid.
14. Acid Aceticum, Dil.
15. Acid Aceticum, Glaciale.
16. Acid Arseniosum (white arsenic).

BELGATCHEA,
The 18th April 1894.

HARADHAN DUTT,
Teacher of Materia Medica.

APPENDIX I.

Syllabus of Physiology taught in Class A for the short preliminary session ended 31st March 1894.

1. Physiology defined. Its relation to other allied branches of natural science.
2. Matter, Molecules, atoms.
3. Difference between plants and animals.
4. The blood—
   Physical characters of the blood.
   Chemical composition of the blood.
   Coagulation.
   The extractives of the blood.
   The difference between arterial and venous blood.
   The salts of blood
   The quantity of blood.
   The gases of blood.
   Organisms in blood.
   Uses of the blood.
5. The circulation of the blood—
   a. The heart—
   The pericardium.
   The chambers of the heart.
   Structure of the heart.
   Course of the blood through the heart.
   The valves of the heart.

The action of the heart.
The cardiac revolution.
The cardiac sounds.
The impulse of the heart.
Intra-cardiac pressure.
Physical examination of the heart.
Nervous mechanism.

b. The blood-vessels—
The velocity of the blood.
Cause of circulation.
Blood pressure and tension.
The pulse.
The arterial circulation.
The capillary circulation.
The venous circulation.
Influence of the nervous system
Peculiarities in the circulation.
Difference between artery and vein.
Transfusion of blood.

APPENDIX K.

BENGAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

Syllabus of the "Exterior of the Horse" taught in Class A for the preliminary session ended 31st March 1894.

1. Exterior of the horse—Its object.
2. Centre of Gravity.
3. The Lever and Muscular Mechanism.
4. The inclined plane.
5. Primary divisions of the Horse.
6. Sides of the Horse—off and near.
7. Beauties, Defects, Blemishes and Vices defined.
8. Subdivisions of the Horse. Their situations.

BEZONJI. S. SIROFF, G.B.V.C.,
Lecturer, Bengal Veterinary Institution.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the operations performed in the Bengal Veterinary Institution from 10th January to 31st March 1894.

Serial No.	Operations.	Performed on—			Total.	Remarks.
		Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Opening abscesses ...	2	...	...	2	
2	Cauterizing bursati sores ...	1	...	...	1	
3	Canterizing buds of suppurative lymphanyitis.	6	19	...	25	
4	Canterizing cankerous frogs ...	...	1	...	1	
5	Removing cystic tumours ...	2	...	...	2	
6	Removing Filaria Oculi ...	4	...	...	4	
7	Removing fibrous tumours ...	...	...	1	1	
8	Extracting diseased molars ...	...	...	1	1	
9	Setting fractured bones ..	...	...	2	2	
10	Periosteotomy	1	...	...	1	
11	Tapping for synovial distensions ...	1	...	...	1	
12	Castrations	1	...	...	1	
13	Firing Ringbones	1	...	...	1	
14	Firing sprained tendons ...	1	...	...	1	
15	Clamping and firing sand-crack ...	1	...	...	1	
	Total ...	21	20	4	45	

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the Financial year 1893-94.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Superintendent's travelling ...	67 6 0	.....	219 6 0	277 12 0	.....	243 2 0	535 0 0	461 8 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	1,924 2 0
Establishment ditto ...	50 1 0	.....	94 3 0	.....	.....	138 2 0	.....	58 12 0	96 12 0	.....	92 5 0	.....	530 3 0
Assistant Superintendent's salary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 10 8	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	1,326 10 8
Lecturer's ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ditto ...	60 14 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	208 15 4	235 12 6	1,126 9 10
Students' stipends	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feed of animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 7 6	147 7 6
Medicines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	639 10 7	639 10 7
Veterinary instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,808 13 2	.....	0 6 8	.....	.....	4,809 3 10
Additional plot of land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,381 0 0	1,381 0 0
Forge fittings, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536 8 6	536 8 6
Photographic camera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556 0 0	556 0 0
Filling up a pit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
New tablet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 8 0	94 8 0
Contingencies	.....	177 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 1 3	.....	185 1 3	208 13 6	322 1 3	954 2 3
Furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,409 0 0	3,409 0 0
Total ...	178 5 0	246 1 0	382 9 0	346 12 0	69 0 0	450 4 0	604 0 0	5,285 13 1	415 12 0	504 7 11	760 1 10	8,192 0 4	17,435 2 2

APPENDIX N.

List of prize-winners at the Sonepur horse show of 1893-94.

Serial number of prizes.	Name of owner.	Residence. Village.	Residence. District.	Colour of horse or mare.	Total marks obtained.	Amount of reward. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
	CLASS I.—GELDINGS.						
	5 Years and over.						
1	Sanekhi Singh ...	Surna ...	Shahabad ...	Bay ...	100	15 0 0	
2	Lal Bahadur ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Do. ...	78	12 0 0	
3	Ajuha Singh ...	Sitab Diara ...	Do. ...	Chestnut ...	65	10 0 0	
4	Debi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Shahabad ...	Bay ...	63	6 0 0	
5	Ajuha Singh ...	Sitab Diara ...	Balia ...	Grey ...	60	4 0 0	
6	Chaturi Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Iron grey ...	58	3 0 0	
							50
	4 Years.						
1	Dalip Roy ...	Sarna ...	Shahabad ...	Dun ...	72	20 0 0	
2	Dulban Naraen ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Do. ...	63	15 0 0	
3	Baldeo Roy ...	Hewatpur ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	60	10 0 0	
4	Angarahit Roy ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Iron grey ...	58	8 0 0	
5	Mukhram ..	Majhwa ...	Do. ...	Grey ...	56	7 0 0	
6	Dalip Roy ...	Sarna ...	Shahabad ...	Chestnut ...	56	6 0 0	
7	Baldeo Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	56	4 0 0	
8	Masan Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Red roan ...	50	2 0 0	
							72
	3 Years.						
1	Ram Parikha ...	Sarna ...	Shahabad ...	Bay ...	66	18 0 0	
2	Satram Misir ...	Bansgopal ...	Balia ...	Do. ...	66	16 0 0	
3	Ram Khelawan Misir ...	Majhwa, Chapra	Do. ...	Roan ...	63	14 0 0	
4	Ghumandi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Bay ...	62	12 0 0	
5	Jadunath Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Black ...	62	10 0 0	
6	Lachmi Narain ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Dark bay ...	58	8 0 0	
7	Bisesar Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Iron grey ...	56	7 0 0	
8	Mahadeo Roy ...	Mahnea ...	Balia ...	Bay ...	56	6 0 0	
9	Dawlat Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	53	5 0 0	
10	Badha Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Dark bay ...	51	4 0 0	
							100
	2 Years.						
1	Parmin Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Bay ...	65	12 0 0	
2	Ghamandi Roy ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Black ..	65	10 0 0	
3	Debi Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	64	7 0 0	
4	Ledri Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dark grey ...	58	4 0 0	
5	Shankar Dyal ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Bay ...	52	3 0 0	
6	Sowkhi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	47	2 0 0	
							38
	CLASS II.—MARES.						
	5 Years and Over.						
1	Ram Lal Singh ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Chestnut ..	76	25 0 0	
2	Debi Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bay ..	69	20 0 0	
3	Naran Roy ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Grey ...	68	15 0 0	
4	Gulzar Roy ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dark brown ..	67	12 0 0	
5	Raghunundon Roy ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	66	10 0 0	
6	Mahadeo Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Black ...	64	9 0 0	
7	Bishun Roy ...	Pakri ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	63	7 0 0	
8	Sheobalak Roy ...	Sarna ...	Do. ...	Dark brown ..	61	6 0 0	
9	Ram Sarup ...	Majhwa ...	Balia ...	Grey ...	57	4 0 0	
10	Ram Kishun Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	55	2 0 0	
							110

APPENDIX N.—*concluded.*

Serial number of prizes.	Name of owner.	Residence. Village.	Residence. District	Colour of horse or mare.	Total marks obtained.	Amount of rewards. Rs	A	P.	Remarks.
	CLASS II.—MARES—*concld.*								
	4 Years.								
1	Mehandra Roy ...	Setab Deara ...	Arrah ...	Grey ..	76	25	0	0	
2	Jilan Roy ..	Rampur ...	Do ...	Bay .	66	20	0	0	
3	Dharam Deo ...	Damodarpur ..	Balia ...	Do. ..	63	15	0	0	
4	Debi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Red roan ...	62	12	0	0	
5	Suk Dowan Panre ...	Sabalpur ...	Do. ...	Grey ...	60	10	0	0	
6	Raghunath	Sarna ...	Do. ...	Iron grey ..	53	9	0	0	
7	Ugagir Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Black .	52	7	0	0	
8	Debi Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	51	6	0	0	
9	Faujdar Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Iron grey .	46	4	0	0	
10	Ram Charitar ..	Maghrabi ..	Do. ...	Chestnut ..	42	2	0	0	
									110
	3 Years.								
1	Ujagir Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Bay ...	71	20	0	0	
2	Udit Roy ...	Majhowa	Balia ..	Do. ..	59	15	0	0	
3	Debi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Dun ...	57	12	0	0	
4	Baldeo Roy ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dark grey ..	48	5	0	0	
5	Ujagir Chunlu ...	Bansgopal, Chapra	Balia ...	Roan ...	54	8	0	0	
									60
	2 Years.								
1	Sital Singh ...	Majhowa ..	Balia ...	Cream ...	...	12	0	0	
2	Mehandra Singh .	Do. ...	Do. ...	Grey ...	..	10	0	0	
3	Debi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Bay ...	...	8	0	0	
4	Sarjun Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Black ...	...	5	0	0	
									35
	Class III.—Yearlings.								
1	Mohabat Roy ...	Pawat	Arrah ...	Bay ...	...	5	0	0	5
	Class IV.—Remounts, British, under 3 Years.								
1	Parmeshur Thakur	Sheopur ...	Balia ..	Bay ...	...	40	0	0	
2	Bahu Ram Roy ...	Kandesar ...	Arrah ...	Black ...	...	25	0	0	
3	Kunjan Roy	Ramdathi ..	Do. ...	Bay ...	...	20	0	0	
4	Parsadi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Do. ..	Do. ...		10	0	0	
5	Baldeo Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do ...	...	5	0	0	
									100
	Bengal Cavalry Remounts over 3 Years.								
1	Seo Gobind Roy ...	Behra ...	Arrah ...	Dark bay ...	...	20	0	0	
2	Nihara Roy ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Bay ...	...	15	0	0	
3	Debi Roy ...	Sarna ...	Arrah ...	Chestnut ...	...	10	0	0	
4	Mahadeo Roy ...	Powat ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	...	8	0	0	
5	Budhram Singh ...	Lahwar ...	Do. ...	Chestnut ..	...	7	0	0	
6	Sakhi Chand Bhagat ...	Dulahpur ..	Do. ..	Bay ...	...	6	0	0	
7	Sowki Roy ...	Sarna ...	Do. ...	Roan ...	...	4	0	0	
8	Baldeo Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bay ...	...	20	0	0	
9	Asghar Khan ...	Parrowna ...	Gorakhpur ...	Chestnut	...	10	0	0	
10	Ramlagan Roy ..	Sarna ..	Arrah ...	Bay ...	...	5	0	0	105
				Grand Total ...	...	..			785

W. D. GUNN,

E, J. H —Reg. No. 1276J—50—8-6-94.